

**ITEM 11/11/23/8.1.2 VAN DIE NOTULE VAN DIE SEWE-EN-SESTIGSTE  
ALGEMENE VERGADERING VAN DIE WESKUS DISTRIKSMUNISIPALITEIT  
WAT GEHOU IS OP 23 NOVEMBER 2011**

**ITEM 11/11/23/8.1.2 OF THE MINUTES OF THE SIXTY SEVENTH GENERAL  
MEETING OF THE WEST COAST DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY HELD ON  
23 NOVEMBER 2011**

<b>ONDERWERP:</b>	<b>LUGKWALITEIT BESTUURSPLAN (6/2/2/220)</b>
<b>SUBJECT:</b>	<b>AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN (6/2/2/220)</b>

Die item het gedien tydens die Uitvoerende Burgemeesterskomitee gedateer 27 September 2011:

**“DOEL:**

Die doel van die verslag is om die Raad in te lig in verband met die finalisering en goedkeuring van die finale Lugkwaliteitbestuursplan en toepaslike Verordening vir implementering binne die Raad se regsgebied. Verder het die verslag ten doel om 'n voorstel tot 'n samewerkingsooreenkoms met Plaaslike Munisipaliteite deur middel van 'n Memorandum van Verstandhouding te formaliseer en ook interaksie met sodanige rolspelers te orden. Die verslag het ook ten doel om goedkeuring vir 'n gewysigde struktuur vir Munisipale Gesondheidsdienste wat Lugkwaliteit insluit te bekom.

**Background Information:**

In order to comply with the requirements of the Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (Act No. 39 of 2004) and to properly organise the function of air quality management a consultant namely Gondwana Environmental Solutions were appointed during 2010 to draft an Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) and By-law for the WCDM. District Municipalities have a legal obligation in terms of the Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (Act No. 39 of 2004) and in terms of Section 36 of the abovementioned Act Metropolitan and District Municipalities have been identified as the licensing authority for listed activities.

The tender specifications also contained a requirement that separate modules detailing the situation in Local Municipalities must be compiled that could with the necessary amendments be adopted by individual Municipalities as their Air Quality Management Plan. These plans have been compiled and submitted together with the overarching plan of the District and needs to be communicated with the relevant Local Municipalities.

In terms of Section 15 of the Act an air quality management plan to guide the function of air quality is a legal requirement and needs to be incorporated into the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) of Council.

The function of air quality management has thus far been the responsibility of the designated Air Quality Officer of Council who also fulfil the function of Chief Environmental Health Practitioner in the Saldanha Bay municipal area. This situation is however from a capacity point of view totally unacceptable and has also been emphasised by the consultant in his report when commenting on capacity.

The plan is a comprehensive and detailed document and for the purpose of this report emphasis is placed on issues that are of importance especially with regards to personnel and financial implications.

In order to properly regulate the air quality function it is important that legislation in this regard is available on local level. A By-law has been drafted that is included in the report as Annexure A.

Since air pollution control appears to be a shared function between District and Local Municipalities it is important that an air quality working relationship be established between the District and five Local Municipalities.

The following is a summary of financial implications that requires special attention and needs to be considered by Council.

Approximate financial implications:

Requirement	Cost
Human Resources	R1 206 000
Software and Hardware	R258 000
Ambient Air Quality Monitoring	R1 751 000
Provision of Spares and repairs per annum	R300 000
Total Cost	R3 515 000

#### Conclusion:

In section one a geographic overview of the West Coast and the different District Municipalities was given. The methodology of developing an AQMP was outlined and discussed.

In section two the relevant and important legislation regarding Air Quality Management within Provincial, District and Local level was discussed.

In section three the different pollutants were identified and their associated impacts regarding health and the environment and a meteorological overview of



the West Coast District was done in section four to determine the effect that meteorology could have on air quality in the district.

In the status quo section of this report the baseline emissions inventory was discussed and the gaps regarding the emissions inventory. Pollutants, sources of the pollutants and impact areas were looked at and it was found that the air quality over the WCDM area of jurisdiction was in a good state, with the higher pollutant concentrations in the more industrialised areas like Saldanha Bay and Swartland.

In section six the current air quality practices and initiatives within local government were discussed. A capacity analysis was done in order to identify the gaps and restraints within the WCDM to effectively manage air quality in the district. Recommendations were made that must be implemented to ensure effective Air Quality Management in the WCDM. Concrete suggestions and strategies are given in section eight to successfully implement this AQMP.

It was found that the West Coast has no significant problem regarding the quality of their air. The implementation of this AQMP is therefore recommended to control emissions in the area and maintain the current quality of the air in the District.

#### Way forward:

The Air Quality Management Plan for the West Coast District Municipality must be approved by council and then be implemented within the WCDM according to the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act 39 of 2004 (AQA) which requires Municipalities to introduce Air Quality Management Plans (AQMP) that set out what will be done to achieve the prescribed air quality standards. Municipalities are required to include an AQMP as part of its Integrated Development Plan.

#### Implementation of Air Quality Management Plan

Considering the current capacity of the West Coast District Municipality regarding, human resources, air quality management tools and ambient air quality monitoring, different strategies have to be used to implement the AQMP. Strategies are also proposed to reduce emissions in the area or to control the emissions to ensure that the air quality within the District remains the same.

The following is a summary of implementation plans:

<b>HUMAN RESOURCES</b>	
Intervention	Implementation Strategy
Appoint Chief Air Quality Officer	WCDM appoint dedicated Chief AQO
Appoint Air Quality Officer	WCDM to appoint at least one AQO (preferably 2)
Appoint Air Quality Technician	WCDM appoint dedicated Air Quality Technician (Can

	appoint on contract basis)
<b>AIR QUALITY MONITORING TOOLS</b>	
Intervention	Implementation Strategy
Emissions Inventory	Update and maintain existing emissions inventory.
Dispersion modelling	Dispersion modeling should be done every 5 years. If there is evidence that the air quality is degrading, dispersion modelling should be done annually.
<b>AMBIENT AIR MONITORING</b>	
Intervention	Implementation Strategy
Ambient air quality monitoring network	It is proposed that a full air quality monitoring station be established in the Saldanha Bay area. This could also be achieved by working together with industry where there is existing air monitoring stations. Indicator air monitoring stations (e.g. pole mounted stations) should be established in each of the other local municipalities in their biggest towns.
<b>EMISSIONS REDUCTION / CONTROL STRATEGIES</b>	
Intervention	Implementation Strategy
Reduce / control domestic fuel burning	Some households still use fuel such as wood and paraffin for household purposes. This can be a contributor to some air pollution in the area but should not be of major concern. Emissions from domestic fuel should however be accurately determined.
Control of transportation emissions	Transportation in the WCDM could be a contributor to air pollution in the District.
Control of emissions from mining activities.	Mining is not a very prominent activity in the WCDM and should not be a major concern. It should however be monitored to ensure that the good air quality in the District is maintained.
Control of emissions from agricultural activities.	Agriculture is a dominant land use within many areas of the WCDM. Emissions from these activities are difficult to control due to seasonality and large surface areas. It is however assumed that when looking at the current air quality of the district that agricultural activities do not pose a major threat to air quality.
Control of emissions from industrial activities.	Industrial activities in the WCDM are controlled and not a major threat to air quality at the moment. It should however be monitored to ensure that the good air quality in the District is maintained.
Control of emissions from waste treatment disposal activities.	Waste treatment and disposal methods which are of interest in terms of the toxicity and odiferous nature of their emissions. Emissions from waste treatment activities may have an effect on air quality but is difficult to determine due to limited data. Emissions from landfill are a concern in terms of the potential for health effects and the odours generated. Pollutants released by waste water treatment and incinerators also have an impact on air quality within the District.
Control of emissions from biomass burning.	Emissions arising from biomass burning are difficult to accurately quantify due to the seasonal and irregular nature of this source. However, biomass burning is recognised to be an important contributor to the ambient air quality in the District, especially in terms of particulate emissions. Unauthorised burning does take place since communities are not accustomed to or aware that they are required to hold a permit to burn.

Die Direkteur Korporatiewe Dienste rapporteer dat die verslag in samewerking met 'n konsultant opgestel is. Hy rig 'n versoek aan die komitee dat die Verordeninge terug verwys word.



Mnr Fabricius rapporteer dat daar met die Departement van Landbou saam gewerk moet word rakende die insluit van permitte vir gifbespuiting in die Verordeninge.

Die Direkteur Korporatiewe Dienste meld op vraag van rdl Swart dat die Personeel Implementeringsplan op 8 September 2011 tydens die Plaaslike Arbeidsforum bespreek was en verskeie insette vanaf die onderskeie Departemente verkry is. Die Struktuur word aan die Raad voorgehou vir goedkeuring.

Die Munisipale Bestuurder noem op vraag van rdl Swart dat 'n migrasie vanaf die ou na die nuwe struktuur sal plaasvind na goedkeuring daarvan. Personeel word vergelyk en indien daar ingevolge die Arbeidsverhoudinge Wetgewing 'n 50 plus 1 verhouding is, word personeel met die posisie verbind. Hy rapporteer verder dat die Personeel Implementeringsplan met bestaande personeel en Begroting ge-akkommodeer gaan word.

Mnr Fabricius rapporteer dat die Lugkwaliteit Bestuursplan met tyd sal groei. Leemtes is geïdentifiseer deur die konsultant wat die Lugkwaliteit Bestuursplan opgestel het wat aangespreek sal word sodra die Lugkwaliteit Bestuursplan goedgekeur en implementeer word. Die Lugkwaliteit Bestuursplan en Lugkwaliteitsbeampte is 'n vereiste volgens wetgewing waaraan alle Plaaslike Owerhede moet voldoen en die Lugkwaliteitsbeampte moet verseker dat die Lugkwaliteit Bestuursplan geïmplementeer word. Die plaaslike munisipaliteite moet ook aan gemelde wetgewing voldoen en is die vyf B-munisipaliteite se Lugkwaliteit Bestuursplanne in Weskus Distriksmunisipaliteit se oorhoofse Lugkwaliteit Bestuursplan ingesluit wat na goedkeuring geïmplementeer moet word.

Die Munisipale Bestuurder rapporteer dat die publieke deelname proses soos deur wetgewing voorgeskryf, gevolg sal word. Hy bevestig dat die konsultante ten tyde van 'n Distrik Koördineringsforum (DCF) vergadering 'n voorlegging aan die rolspelers gemaak het.

Mnr Fabricius noem dat die konsultante met die opstel van die plan geïdentifiseer het dat sommige areas afhanklik is van huishoudelike brandstof en dat die probleme aangespreek sal word met die implementering van die Lugkwaliteit Bestuursplan.

#### AANBEVEEL:

1. DAT KENNIS VAN DIE VERSLAG GENEEM WORD;
2. DAT DIE FINALE KONSEP OORHOOFSE LUGKWALITEIT BESTUURSPLAN (LKBP) VIR DIE WESKUS DISTRIKSMUNISIPALITEIT, VOORGELÊ AS 'N APARTE DOKUMENT,

AANVAAR WORD AS DIE (LKBP) VAN DIE RAAD EN DAT DIT IN DIE GEÏNTEGREERDE ONTWIKKELINGSPLAN (GOP) INGESLUIT WORD; EN

3. DAT DIE KONSEP LUGKWALITEIT VERORDENING GEMERK BYLAE A AS DIE RAAD SE LUGKWALITEIT VERORDENING AANVAAR WORD EN INGEVOLGE TOEPASLIKE WETLIKE VEREISTES GEPUBLISEER WORD.

**RECOMMENDATION:**

1. THAT COGNISANCE BE TAKEN OF THE REPORT;
2. THAT THE FINAL DRAFT AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN (AQMP) FOR THE WEST COAST DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, PRESENTED AS A SEPARATE DOCUMENT, BE APPROVED AS THE AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN AND INCLUDED IN THE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDP); AND
3. THAT THE DRAFT AIR QUALITY BY-LAW MARKED ANNEXURE A BE APPROVED AND IN TERMS OF RELEVANT LEGAL REQUIREMENTS BE PROMULGATED AS COUNCILS AIR QUALITY BY-LAW.

Op voorstel van rdl Julies, gesekondeer deur rdl Vries word:

**BESLUIT:**

1. **DAT DIE LUGKWALITEIT BESTUURSPLAN GOEDGEKEUR WORD EN IN DIE GEÏNTEGREERDE ONTWIKKELINGSPLAN (GOP) INGESLUIT WORD; EN**
2. **DAT DIE LUGKWALITEIT VERORDENINGE TERUG VERWYS WORD.**

**RESOLVED:**

1. **THAT THE AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN BE APPROVED AND BE INCLUDED IN THE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDP); AND**
2. **THAT THE AIR QUALITY BY-LAWS BE REFERRED BACK.**